

All the News
Each Week

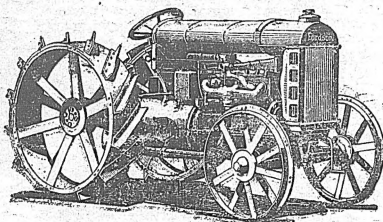
The Chinook Advance

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S. H. SMITH Chinook

Economical Trench Silo

At the recent dairymen's convention at Regina Mr. G. H. Hutton, superintendent of agriculture and animal industry of the C. P. R. department of natural resources at Calgary gave an interesting description of a trench silo. He said:

"During recent years it has not been a very serious problem to make money in dairying inasmuch as the prices of butter and cream and whole milk have been selling relatively high during that time, and the man who gave his business the serious consideration which it should receive has been able to show a satisfactory return on his investment."

"However, with the decline in values of all dairy products which has taken place during the last 12 months and which, according to certain forecasts will continue for another six months, the question of reducing costs of production becomes a very live and important problem."

"Cattle give best results when supplied with an abundance of abundant fodder. June pastures have frequently been named as the ideal pasture for economical production of milk and beef. If by a system of planting grasses or similar fodders we can make them available for a much longer period or even during the entire season when good grass is out of season, we will have accomplished a result which will contribute toward the production of maximum quantities of milk and butter at minimum costs. Such a result can be achieved by the use of silos and silage crops."

"The sunflower will set aside some of the objections which might be raised to the other silage crops. First, it is superior to corn for dry areas, as it requires less water during years of low precipitation. It is a crop which responds quickly to an increase in rainfall or to irrigation, as we have secured yields of over 24 and a half tons of sunflowers to the acre on irrigated ground, while this season we secured a yield of 12 tons to the acre on dry land and during a very dry season. Second, on the other hand the sunflower crop requires less labor and most men who are struggling to get on their feet are willing to make an expenditure of their own labor in order to achieve success."

"The quality of the feed so stored appears to be quite equal to that stored in the ordinary silo. It may be argued that there is a certain loss of moisture by drainage, and the point is doubtless well taken."

"I am certain that the silage stored in the trench will give excellent results, as we are now feeding some sixty-five late summer and fall calves in the open on sunflower silage from the trench silo. These calves are making excellent growth, and I have seen no thrifter lot this year nor at any time. My argument is, therefore, that even though there may be some loss of food value through moisture which drains away from the trench silo, the fodder which remains is highly nutritious and superior to any fodder ordinarily available."

"The method of construction of the trench silo is simple. It consists of an excavation on a fairly well-drained site. It is not lined with cement or lumber, nor is it provided with curbing to permit the filling of the silo above the surface. It is simply an excavation. It is about eight feet deep, sixteen feet wide and can be as long as desired, depending upon the size of the herd and the material to be stored. It is fed off one end, like a loaf of bread. The daily capacity of an animal is from forty to fifty pounds, depending on the quantities of straw, hay or grain, if any, which is being fed. The weight of a cubic foot of ensilage in a trench will average about 35 pounds, and based on the above figures the length of the silo required to accommodate sufficient feed for the herd can be readily determined. The cutting box was set up outside the trench, and a short length of pipe and the hood provided the necessary sipping. The silage was distributed and well tramped. This year the trench was filled only to the level of the ground, when it was well-covered with straw from an old stack bottom. I think it would be an improvement to round up the silage above the level of the ground a couple of feet, keeping it well tramped for two or three days. When the silage is finished settling the trench would then be approximately full. The straw or other covering to be used could then be put on. The trench method of storing has kept the silage with practically no loss and the quality of the fodder, as I have already said, is first-class."

"Conditions demand the strictest economy in the handling of any of our fodder products, and if the dairyman is prepared to do some manual labor in the way of cutting the silage, the only saving element that he will require in order to provide his stock with ensilage in abundance is a cutting box. We have at hand in western Canada means by which the cost of production of dairy products can be reduced twenty per cent. The cost in areas which have been dairying under former methods, which includes practically all western Canada. Figures indicate that a reduction of twenty per cent. in the cost of production of dairy products in the three prairie provinces would mean a saving of nine million, six hundred and sixty six thousand dollars."

At Your Service!

I am about five inches double column and out of a job at the present, but if you do not hire me now you may lose a golden opportunity as I may be gone when you wake up to the worth of my services.

Spring Hardware Needs

Formaldehyde, new fresh stock guar. 40 p.e.

SWEAT PADS, at 75c and 85c

Halters, Halter Shanks, Rope Ties

Machine Oils and Greases

Bolts, Rivets, Etc.

Give us a chance to quote you prices and convince you that it pays to buy at home

"Yours for Service and Satisfaction"

We sell Newcastle Coal



Collhome Council Holds Meeting

A meeting of the Collhome Municipal Council No. 243 was held in the Collhome school on Monday, March 7, at 10 a.m.

Members present were Messrs: Hittle, Harrington, Falconer, Walter, Marr and Key.

On motions by Marr and Walter, putting forward the names of Messrs. Walter and Hittle as reeve, Mr. Hittle was elected.

On motion of Councillor Key, Mr. Walter was appointed deputy reeve.

The following committees were appointed: Finance, Harrington, Falconer and Key. By-laws, Hittle, Key and Falconer. Charities, Key. Representative to Hail Board, Harrington.

L. S. Dawson was re-engaged as secretary at a salary of \$1800 per annum.

Mr. Lewis was allowed exemption of taxes covering the period of his enlistment on the 31-26-5.

Councillor Falconer was elected to represent the municipality at the irrigation convention to be held at Sunnyside.

A bylaw was passed relating to Relief as follows: This municipal district may for the season of 1921-22 advance relief on credit to its residents of the municipal district, who, owing to bad crops or other adverse conditions, are unable to procure the same, and

the council may, to enable it to notes of the municipal district make such advances, borrow up to \$10,000 for the purpose of a supplementary promissory note or notes payable therefor for distribution. The of the municipal district \$1,000 purchase price of all seed grain for the purpose thereof for distribution hereunder shall be contribution. The value of all recovered by promissory notes due relief advanced shall be secured by on demand and by registered promissory notes and by registered grain liens in favor of the tereed relief liens in favor of the municipal district upon all crops municipal districts upon all crops grown upon the land named in grown on the lands mentioned in the application for the season after the date thereof and by a ter the date thereof and where charge upon the said lands.

Adam Marr was engaged to purchase the necessary supply of oats for the municipality.

The municipality will purchase six cars of oats, one car of seed oats and one car of feed oats to be billed to Youngstown to the U. G. G. While one car of seed and three cars of feed oats billed to Chinook to the Alberta Pacific Grain Co.

A number of relief grants and bills were passed for payment. The council will meet again on March 20th.

Smoke OLDSHAM

The Tobacco of Quality

1/2 LB. TINS-and in pk'gs.

The Evolution Of An Empire

The structure of the British Empire and the conception of empire entertained by the British people, both at home and abroad, has long been a puzzle to other nations and peoples. With the exception of the British themselves people have been unable, as a rule, to harmonize the idea of several nations, each enjoying autonomous government and to all intents and purposes quite independent, constituting a compact and united Empire.

Possibly nowhere in the world was there a more mistaken conception of the unity and strength of the British Empire entertained than in Germany prior to 1914. Intelligent and presumably well informed German writers confidently predicted that the first serious war in which Great Britain was involved would be a signal for Canada, Australia and South Africa to throw off what they termed "the British yoke." Equally confident were the predictions that India would blaze into revolt, that Irishmen would rebel almost to a man, and that Egypt would quickly drive the British there into the sea. The loosely constituted British Empire would, they declared, quickly fall to pieces.

But the Great War had not really begun before it became manifest to the world that the British Empire was one and indivisible, many times stronger and more united than any of the empires of old held together by force and great armies. Instead of repudiating their allegiance to the British crown, Canada and Australia poured out their wealth and their manhood voluntarily and enthusiastically in support of their common Empire. The few discontented ones in South Africa were quickly quelled, and South Africa proceeded to render equally valuable aid to the Empire. India provided hundreds of thousands of soldiers and untold wealth, and brought about the downfall of Turkey in Mesopotamia and Palestine. The Irish, as usual, contributed many of the most valiant soldiers in the British armies.

With the ending of the war, the peaceful evolution of the British Empire proceeds apace. By the free act of the British Government and Parliament, Ireland is constituted a Free State within the Empire; the protectorate over Egypt is brought to an end and the ancient land of the Pharaohs granted autonomous government; step by step the rights and powers of self-government are being freely given to India just as rapidly as the people are capable of exercising those rights and powers.

Some unthinking people who fail to understand the genius of British administration profess to see in these things a gradual weakening of the Empire. They are sadly mistaken. These developments are signs of the strength of the Empire, not of any inherent weakness, and as time passes each of these units in the great British commonwealth of nations will give added strength and power to what is today the most powerful international force in existence, and the greatest stabilizing force in the world today.

Many nations have yet to learn that the extension of the liberties of the subject makes for increased loyalty and, therefore, national strength, while policies of repression and coercion but add fuel to the flames of discontent, and, if persisted in, must inevitably end in disaster.

The British way is the human way, the commonsense way, the Christian way. One unit in this great British family of nations may find it necessary, in working out its own development and advancing its own welfare, to adopt, say a tariff against the products of one of its sister nations, and the world at once interprets this as a weakening in the links that bind the Empire together. But not so. If the adoption of such a policy is found essential to the upbuilding of a particular part of the Empire, and adds to the strength of that part, then the whole Empire is made stronger. But should the right to take such action be denied to any part, not only would that part be crippled in its development but irritation would arise which would prove a weakness and menace to the whole.

Kipling voiced a great truth when he wrote

"Daughter am I in my mother's house
But mistress in my own."

This is the relationship which exists throughout the civilized world in the family circle. It exists just as truly in the family of nations. The British have recognized the fact, and are acting upon it, with the result that the Empire is steadily growing in strength and true greatness and in unity of spirit and purpose.

It seems to have been given to the British people to step into the new and unpeopled portions of the earth, and into some of the older but less enlightened countries, and establish order and good government, provide modern means of communication and education, and then, when the people have advanced far enough, to entrust them with the direction of their own affairs. And every step taken in the carrying out of this great British policy may well be welcomed. Each such step is an evidence, not of British decay, but of British greatness and strength.



Housewives!

Use SMP Utensils and Save Work

Buy Diamond Ware or Pearl Ware kitchen utensils and save work. They are so clean, with a flint-hard, smooth surface that wipes clean like china. No scouring, no scraping or polishing. Just use soap and water.

Every conceivable pot and pan is made in either Pearl or Diamond Ware, the two splendid quality SMP Enamelled Wares. Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside, snowy white inside. Pearl Ware is enameled steel with two coats of grey and white enamel inside and out. Either ware will give long service. Ask for



Pearl Ware or Diamond Ware

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

Farmers Save Millions

Save Fifty to Sixty Millions Annually Through Experimental Farming

Working Starting with four farms and five divisions of work in 1886, the Dominion Experimental Farms system has expanded till at the present time there are throughout Canada, 22 Experimental Farms, 7 Sub-Stations, 2 Tobacco Stations and over 100 Illustration-Farms. As the result of experimental work carried out under the Federal Department of Agriculture, the farmers of Canada save from fifty to sixty millions annually.

WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Our Canadian writers are exceedingly hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little ones out for an airing. The consequence is that baby is confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms; takes cold and becomes cross and peevish. Baby's Own Tablets should be given to keep the little ones healthy. They are a mild laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels and thus prevent colds. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Germans Will Build Big Airship

Soon to Begin Work on Dreadnought Type for U.S. Navy

German engineers and workmen who were forbidden by the armistice to continue the construction of airships are expected soon to begin work on the dreadnought type of Zeppelin for the United States navy.

The new airship will be the largest in the world and will require six months to build. The United States will supply a part of the raw materials. United States officers will design the construction and dimensions of the motors, which are expected to produce a speed hitherto unattained in this type of aircraft.

His Rheumatism and Backache both Gone

MR. JOHN NORDIN RECOMMENDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Saskatchewan Man Tells of Relief From Suffering and Gladly Advises Others to Try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Percival, Sask.—(Special).—"I am more than glad to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills." These are the words of Mr. John Nordin, a well-known resident here. And Mr. Nordin is always ready to give the reason why.

For about ten years I suffered dreadfully from backache and rheumatism," he says. "Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Now my backache and rheumatism are gone. I always keep Dodd's Kidney Pills on hand in case of need and to everybody with kidney trouble and backache I say Try Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills put the kidneys in shape to strain all the acid out of the blood. With no uric acid in the blood there can be no rheumatism.

Ask your neighbors if Dodd's Kidney Pills are not the greatest of all kidney remedies.

Mormons in Toronto Sixteen Mormon missionaries have invaded Toronto with the avowed purpose of starting a vigorous campaign to convert this city to Mormonism. Under Rev. Nephil Jensen they intend to put into operation within the next few weeks a house-to-house campaign.

One merchant in Siberia has been known to purchase as many as a million squirrel skins in a single season.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

W. N. U. 4411

Making Speech Visible

Principle of New Invention is Similar to Phonograph

A wonderful new invention called the Lioreograph enables one to make accurate tracings upon permanent records of actual vibrations of sounds in articulated speech. The instrument is worked by motor power. When a vowel sound is uttered the room becomes full of vibrations, and each different sound gives vibrations of a different shape. In the presence of the Lioreograph a person saying "Ah" would record upon paper a wobbly, symmetrical line. The principle involved is similar to that of the phonograph but, by means of delicate mechanism, the effects of speech are enlarged an enormous number of times. It is believed that with this new invention, aided by mathematical formulae already in use, it will be possible ultimately to teach any foreign or unknown tongue of which these lines are the record.

If Losing Looks or Strength Read This Carefully

Once you were robust, bright and happy. Today you are dull, worried, falling in vitality and vigor. Just when you should be at your best, you're played out and need a cleansing medicine. Get the right remedy and your blood will recleanse, your vivacious spirits will soon return, and you'll be yourself again. You should use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It drives away headaches and weariness, lifts the load from your liver, tones up the stomach, puts you on your feet in no time. Use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and watch the result, in a week you'll feel like your old self. All dealers, 25c or The Carthage Co., Montreal.

Airplane Patrol

Manitoba to Use Airplanes for Fire Patrols and Other Work

Manitoba will have a fleet of five airplanes next summer, two or three of which will be able to carry at least 10 passengers, to patrol the forest areas and perform various other duties for the Dominion Government officers in the province. Several manholes are being erected, and overhauling of the P. 2 aeroplanes has been expected early in the spring from British Columbia. Duties of the air fleet, besides patrolling forest regions to detect fires, will include the conveying of officials who will pay treaty money to the Indians in the northlands, and the rendering of assistance in the government reclamation survey of the Carrot River district.

A Divorce Granted

After many years of patient suffering, you who have been divorced from your husband, can get rid of them completely by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. This wonderful oil remedy acts in 24 hours and never fails. Refuse a substitute and remember "Putnam's" is the only Painless remedy. 25c everywhere.

Easy Money in Russia

Humorous Story About Prisoner Who Printed Money to Pay His Fine

The Rul, a Russian newspaper, gives the following amusing story from Petrograd:

"Some time ago the Petrograd Extraordinary Commission arrested an individual with a trunk full of paper money. The agents of the Chela could not make out his profession, but released him against payment of a fine of 1,000,000 roubles. Then after a week or so, they thought better of it and arrested the man again, demanding a fine of two millions. It was paid immediately. This astonished the authorities, and a few days later the unhappy millionaire found himself again in prison. A mission of five millions was demanded. The victim asked for two days' delay, and on the third day brought the quantity of paper demanded.

Two weeks later he was again arrested and ordered to produce ten millions. He asked for two weeks to produce the sum. He was given only a week, after which he again appeared, bringing the bale of paper roubles. Two sturdy individuals carried in after him a heavy box. "Here are your ten millions," declared the extraordinary individual. "But I have brought also the printing press. You can continue producing." This anecdote is typical of the state of the Russian currency. Beggars in the street insist you if you offer them 100 roubles, and the tram conductors accumulate small fortunes collecting the money which passengers have let drop and do not think it worth while to pick up.

Looking from one lofty mountain range across to another, enormous distances may be spanned. The record is said to be between Mount Sparta, in Mexico, and the Sierra Madre, the two ranges being about 200 miles apart.

Minard's Liniment for Coughs and Colds

Making Bread At Home

BY LORETTO C. LYNCH

An Acknowledged Expert In All Matters Pertaining to Household Management.

Too many young housekeepers will attempt to make most anything except bread. Yet, the making of a couple of loaves of bread is far less complicated than the making of even a simple cake.

Suppose you try to make a couple of loaves. You will want two tin loaf-pans. These will cost about fifteen cents each. You will like to have a large mixing bowl and the usual hand-measuring cup and standard tea and tablespoons.

In using yeast, follow directions. Remember that yeast is a living organism. It requires food, like the mushroom, it requires no light. In growing, yeast gives off bubbles of gas, and this gas makes the bread rise. If you pour boiling water on your cake of yeast instead of the lukewarm water the recipe calls for, you will kill it just as surely as you would kill a delicate little fern. And once killed, it will not make the bread rise.

To make two loaves of white bread, into the mixing bowl put one level teaspoon of salt, the same quantity of sugar and half a tablespoon of butter or lard. Pour half a cup of hot water over these ingredients.

When the butter is melted, pour in half a cup of cold water. Stir half a cake of compressed yeast in two tablespoons of lukewarm water until it may be poured. Test the liquid in the mixing bowl to ascertain if it is just lukewarm. This may be done by letting a drop fall on the tender part of the wrist. If right in temperature, add the yeast mixture. Then beat in enough flour to make a batter. Beat this for several minutes to help incorporate the air necessary for the growth of the yeast. Then add enough more flour to make a dough stiff enough to be handled.

Toss on a lightly floured board, and with floured hands knead in enough flour so that when the dough is pressed in with the finger it quickly rebounds, does not adhere to the hand, and about three minutes' kneading will be required for this quantity. About one-fourth cup of flour will be required for kneading in after the dough is on the board.

Run the water over the dough ball for a second and then place it back in the mixing bowl. Set the bowl into a dish pan of warm water and place a clean, warm cloth over all. Let rise either over night or about seven hours during the day. Then knead, shape into loaves and place in well greased pans. Let rise in a warm—not hot—place for about half an hour. Bake in hot oven about forty-five minutes, turning the loaves frequently so that they may brown evenly. Greasing over the top of the loaf before baking aids in giving the much desired crisp, brown crust.

The first mixing takes about ten minutes after one has a little practice, and the second kneading and shaping takes about five minutes.

Increase Shipping at Vancouver Fifty-three deep-sea ships, not including the big vessels that ply between Vancouver and San Francisco, is the record of the port of Vancouver for the month of January. For the whole of 1921 the number of deep-sea ships arriving in Vancouver was 529, compared with 526 vessels in the preceding twelve months. Coastwise local and foreign, the arrivals in 1921 were 11,185.

Canadian Wool Sold

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers last year sold four million pounds of wool, practically all going to Canadian mills. There is being developed by Canadian growers a Canadian market for wool products, and in addition there has been quite an improvement in the market, with a better demand and rising prices.

First, Doctors—Then a Skin Specialist Then a bottle of D.D.D.

You shall publish every week. This is the only section, a few weeks written by Canadian people—some of them of prominence—all best stories of relief from terrible suffering.

A sentence two from a letter from J. W. Corne, 85 McIntyre Ave., Toronto, a man of fine standing. "I have been a sufferer for two years with eczema on the legs and ankles. I tried three or four different doctors. I went to a skin specialist. All of no use. I used one bottle of D.D.D.—that's all. Today I am perfectly well."

If you want to try a bottle of this prescription that Mr. Corne and so many others we will guarantee relief on the first bottle, or your money back. That's the D.D.D. and a bottle. Try D.D.D. Soap, too.

D.D.D.

The Solution for Skin Disease

A sentence two from a letter from J. W. Corne, 85 McIntyre Ave., Toronto, a man of fine standing. "I have been a sufferer for two years with eczema on the legs and ankles. I tried three or four different doctors. I went to a skin specialist. All of no use. I used one bottle of D.D.D.—that's all. Today I am perfectly well."

If Your Skin is 'Rashy' use Zam-Buk

Mr. R. H. Barker, Gleasnor, Ont., writes:—"My skin broke out in a itchy rash which spread so badly over my face that I was soon too disfigured to go about. Within a week Zam-Buk cured the eruptions to die away. It soothed and purified my skin so thoroughly that one could scarcely credit how bad it had been."

Pure herbal Zam-Buk is recommended for Pimples, Blotches, Bells, Abscesses, Eczema, Ulcers, etc. 50c box.

Helium Gas for Airships

is Found in Large Quantities in Province of Alberta

The recent destruction of the United States airship "Roma," serves to direct attention to the use of helium gas for lighter-than-air craft. Helium gas, being incombustible, removes the danger of fire and explosion which occasionally levy such heavy toll. It is found in large quantities in the natural gas of Alberta and is another of the province's resources which will doubtless be developed as science and capital are brought to bear upon it.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Remover.

Just in Time

"Father, there is a man crying outside. May I give him a nickel?" "Certainly, my son, here is a nickel. You are very charitable. What is the man crying about?"

"He's crying, 'Fresh roasted peanuts, 5 cents a bag,'" answered the son, as he hurried from the house.

Keep Your Health

TO-NIGHT TRY

MINARD'S LINIMENT

for that cold and tired feeling. Get Well—Keep Well.

KILL SPANISH FLU

by using the OLD RELIABLE!

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.

MONEY ORDERS

Buy your order of seven supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.



BEAUTY OF THE SKIN

Is the natural desire of every woman, and is obtainable by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Pimples, blackheads, roughness, redness, itching, skin, irritation and eczema disappear, and the skin becomes soft, white, and clear. All dealers, or Robinson, Jones & Co., Limited, Toronto. Samples free if you mention this paper.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

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In the Striped Package

EAT SOM-MOR BISCUIT TODAY

NORTHWEST BISCUIT COMPANY LTD.

GRAIN TRADE YEAR BOOK

A new publication giving full detail of movements, exports, imports of Canadian Grain and Flour. Also important data on grain elevators and importing countries.

For a free copy of copies only \$1.00 each.—D.D.D. Co., Ltd., 171 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

HOOK ON DOG DISABERS How to Feed Matted Free to any "Aussie" Author H. C. CO. INC. 12 West 40th Street, New York, U.S.A.

America's Dog Remedy Dog Remedy

British Columbia Development During The Past Century Makes Interesting History

(By Irene Todd)

Gazing out across the gray rolling Pacific and guarded by the sublime Canadian Rockies, that form its eastern boundary, is a stretch of land three times the size of the British Isles, or approximately 381,000 square miles of some of the richest and most beautiful country in the Dominion of Canada. It is British Columbia, the most westerly of her nine provinces—the one which but a century ago was a dense impenetrable forest whose sleep was broken only by the trample of the surf on the shore, the singing of the wind in the tree tops, the whoop of the red man, and the bickering of her few lone trading posts.

Since that time three transcontinental lines of railway have pierced their way through the mountain passes following the courses of her broad noble rivers to the ocean and bringing with them civilization and cultivation, two of these forming part of the great Canadian National Railways system, which is owned by the people of Canada. And today her old-time trading posts are now modern commercial centres; her valleys are being settled and cultivated into orchards, farms and gardens; her giant century-old cedars and firs of which she has 182,750,000 acres, are falling before the lumberman's axe, and millions of dollars worth of her lumber and its products are being exported to foreign markets. Likewise, the wealth of her intended sea-coast and salmon streams is being harvested, her salmon pack alone for 1912 amounting to 1,393,256 cases; her mountain sides are being tapped for their hidden store of minerals and not one of the provinces is making greater strides in development than she.

Although the history of the North Pacific coast and the Pacific province has been comparatively peaceful, it is none the less interesting and romantic. As early as the sixteenth century those waters were the mecca of the English, Spanish, Dutch and Russian explorers in search of the mythical Strait of Annon, which was supposed to lead through the north-western part of the continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic. All during the eighteenth century, the Spanish sailors from New Spain tirelessly felt their way along the Canadian shore and up the North Pacific coast to Alaska, naming bays and headlands and obtaining millions of furs of beaver and seal-otter. However, they failed to make a landing. This remained to be done by Captain James Cook, who with his two quaint four-ripped sailing vessels entered Nootka Sound, on the west side of Vancouver Island in March, 1778. Here, in casting anchor, the vessels were surrounded by a fleet of canoes filled with Indians decked out in feathers, skins and war-paint, all eager to exchange the pelts of bears, wolves, foxes, martens and deer for the goods the explorers possessed. Cook arrived back to England with impressive tales of the giant luxuriant timber growth of the country, its fine harbors, and the wealth of furs obtainable, and soon an extensive fur trade on the North Pacific coast sprang up.

Other explorers followed, but not until 1775, when Capt. George Vancouver had sailed through the Strait of Juan De Fuca, explored Puget Sound and proceeded through the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound, finally sailing completely around the island which now bears his name, was this land claimed by Great Britain.

In the meantime a dauntless and courageous fur-trader, Alexander MacKenzie, of the North-West Company of Montreal, who in 1789 had reached the Arctic by way of the Mackenzie, decided to undertake the perilous journey across the mountains through the great unknown to the Pacific and arrived at Burkes Channel a few weeks after Vancouver had been surveying the coast at that point. Although he reported it a land of great fertility, with immense rivers teeming with fish, and mighty forests filled with wild fur-bearing animals, the company thought it too remote and too difficult of access to admit of profitable trade and left it untouched. Until in 1805 they decided to extend their line of posts from the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Columbia.

For this undertaking Simon Fraser, a youthful bourgeois of the company was chosen. He established four forts in the new territory which was then called New Caledonia, but the great river which he traversed and which brought him to the coast in 1808, was not the Columbia. It was the river which now bears his name, and which is the largest river whose basin lies entirely within the boundaries of the province, having a length

of 790 miles and draining an area of 91,700 square miles. At its mouth are now situated the fine cities of New Westminster and Vancouver, the fourth largest city in the Dominion, out of whose harbor float the ships of practically every nation.

While Fraser was exploring one part of the province, another daring trader, David Thompson, was at work establishing posts on a tributary of the Columbia River, now known as the Thompson. He arrived at the mouth of the Columbia in 1811, to find a post had already been established there by the Pacific Fur Company, organized by John Jacob Astor, of New York. In 1813, this company was taken over by the North-West Company, which in turn was amalgamated with the rival fur-trading company, the Hudson Bay Company, in 1821 when the Imperial Government passed an act giving the new company a monopoly of the entire trade of the district, which was now known as the Company's Western Department.

Soon, trading posts spread all the way up the coast of the mainland, and in 1824, Port Vancouver was established as the headquarters of the Western Department and rapidly became a hive of industry. By 1828 a farm of nearly 3,000 acres was under cultivation in the vicinity of the Port, producing wheat, barley, oats and vegetables, while an orchard of ten acres yielded abundantly. There were also two sawmills and two flour mills supplying the company's needs, and providing export trade with the Sandwich Islands, and the Russian settlements to the north. This prosperity continued until 1842, when the headquarters of the department was transferred to the south end of Vancouver Island, to the site of what is now Victoria, the charmingly situated capital of the province, with a population of 40,000.

At Victoria a fort was soon built, the land tilled, stock imported and as "ships from England had orders to sail direct to this port and then proceed to the Columbia River with the remainder" it gradually grew in importance. By 1847, 300 acres were under cultivation, and that year two British vessels from Victoria brought large quantities of wheat, beef and mutton. By this time coal had already been discovered on the island, and in 1849 a fort was built at Nanaimo, where the foundation of the now great coal industry of the island was laid, a market even at that time being found for it in San Francisco. In this same year Vancouver was raised to a colony, with a governor and fourteen justices of the peace to administer its affairs, while the Hudson Bay Company was given control of the land for ever, subject only to the dominion of the British Crown. For this privilege they were to pay an annual rent of seven shillings, and upon the land within five years, a colony of British subjects, and dispose of the land for colonization purposes at reasonable prices. However, if in 1855, at the expiration of the company's license of exclusive trade with the Indians, the Government wished, they might recover the land by paying the company for their expenditures on it.

On the mainland the number of posts were being increased, missionaries with a few settlers were coming in from the east, ships from England brought distinguished visitors and settlers, and in the south, in what was known as the Oregon Country, American and the Pacific Ocean. James Douglas, also governor of Vancouver Island, was made governor of the new colony, and a local legislature and administration of justice provided. At this time the company's role on Vancouver Island also came to an end, being purchased by the government for \$250,000, while the company was allowed to retain the fort property and certain town lots with several thousand acres in the vicinity of Victoria.

In 1853 there had been rumors of gold being found in the Columbia and Fraser Rivers, but when in 1857 the Hudson Bay Company's steamer arrived from the Oregon Country, laden with gold for the United States mint, the news created the greatest future California had ever known.

The following year all kinds of adventurers to the number of probably 25,000 left for the new diggings, in all sorts of craft, with only the vaguest idea of their destiny. The primitive streets of Victoria swarmed with the eager cosmopolitan crowd and shops and shanties sprang up like magic. They rushed to the mainland, up the Fraser where they soon occupied all the auriferous bars from Port Hope to Lytton, the district now penetrated by the Canadian National Railways line to Vancouver. Although there were many disappointments, many fortunes were made and a great many of the prospectors, realizing the wealth of the country, settled there and laid the foundation of the great mining industry which now exists, and which, although only in its infancy, yielded over thirty-three million dollars in 1912.

In 1860 the Imperial Parliament passed an act annexing Vancouver Island to British Columbia and the two colonies were declared one, with Victoria as the capital. In 1871 she entered the confederacy and formed one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, one of the conditions of her entrance being that the survey for a line of railway, linking her up with the eastern part of the Dominion, was to have been commenced at once, and that she was to enjoy the same protection and immunities as the other provinces.

Since the completion of Canada's first transcontinental line of railway, the Canadian Pacific, in 1885, linking the Dominion together from the Atlantic to the Pacific with bands of steel, the growth of British Columbia has been almost phenomenal. In 1914 came a second transcontinental line with its terminus at Prince Rupert, this opening up the northern part of the province, while the following year saw the completion of a third transcontinental line, known as the Canadian Northern, with its western terminus at Vancouver. These last two lines now form part of the great Canadian National Railways system, comprised of 14,000 miles of public-owned lines tapping all nine provinces of the Dominion, and touching all her best ports.

Yet marvelous as has been her growth in the past, it is but a criterion of what her future holds. Indeed, she is a veritable storehouse of potential wealth, with 1,600 miles of Rocky Mountains practically unexplored, and part of the same range, which in Mexico and the United States has yielded millions of a value of well over three million dollars per mile of length of the system; with over 182,000,000 acres of some of the largest trees in the world, whose growth is twice the average for the continent; with the richest fisheries in the Dominion, with fertile valleys where some of the best fruit in Canada is being produced, although as yet on a small scale; and with an ideal climate consisting of eight months of sunshine and warmth and the other four of practically continual mist or rain, the temperature for eighty miles inland never falling below zero.

While all this calls the settler and the investor to the Pacific province, it is the wondrous beauty of the coast that is traversed by the fine palatial steamers of Canadian National Railways and the sublime grandeur of her mountain scenery that calls thousands of tourists to her shores every year, and will continue to call as long as the majestic snow-capped mountains bring the soul of man in tune with the infinite, and the murmur of pines, the laughter of mountain cataracts and the lone mysterious

beauty of nature lifts man above common clay, and makes him finer, better and nobler.

Canadian Cattle for Trinidad

Trade in Pedigreed Stock Should Be of Important Item

With the new steamship service between Canada and the West Indies, The Commercial Intelligence Journal, there will be greater facility offered for conveying pedigreed stock from Canada to Trinidad for improving the herds of that island. In Trinidad the demand for imported cattle is greater than in any other colony of the West Indies. The import of animals of all kinds in 1920 totalled over \$500,000. Hitherto Venezuela has supplied the greater part of this demand. The United States supplies the bulk of horses and mules imported into Trinidad only a few and for breeding purposes. But with better transportation arrangements the trade in pedigreed stock between this country and Trinidad should become an important item. Herds in the island now total 10,448 head of cattle and 15,354 of pigs, goats and sheep. An act, dealing with contagious and infectious diseases, has recently been passed, covering all that is required to prevent the introduction and spread of cattle diseases.

More Trees for Alberta

Want Trees Planted on All Land for Which Government Bonds Are Guaranteed

The Federal and Provincial Governments will be petitioned by the Calgary Horticultural Society to make provisions whereby a certain minimum number of trees must be planted on all land for which bonds are guaranteed by the Governments. This request will be made in an effort to bring before all farmers the great value of arbor culture in dry areas of the province, which, it is hoped, will soon be placed under irrigation.

The following resolution was passed by the executive of the society recently: "Resolved, that in all irrigated areas, where the Federal or Provincial Governments are guaranteeing the bonds, or providing any assistance, that gives them any power over such lands it be insisted that trees shall be planted on every quarter section, the number and kind to be left to the discretion of the provincial minister of agriculture; and that the Canadian Pacific Railway department, of natural resources, the United Farmers of Alberta, and all horticultural societies be asked to give the utmost prominence to the great benefits accruing from arbor culture in the dry areas of this province."

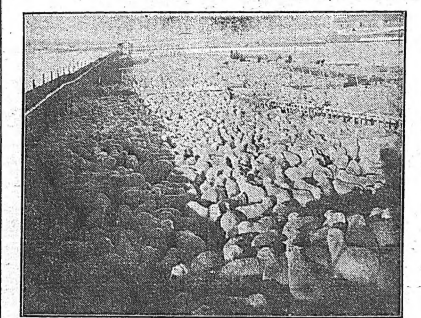
See Canada First

Calgary—Board of Trade Advises Law Makers to Give Dominion the Once Over

The Calgary Board of Trade has adopted a resolution calling on all members of parliament to see Canada first before they enter upon their legislative duties. The argument is that they will, in this manner, increase their knowledge of many railway, agricultural and development problems when they are seeing the Dominion at first-hand and will be enabled to deal more efficiently with national problems as they come up.

The hair on the heads of most of the thousands of dolls exhibited in shop windows is obtained from the Angora goat.

Grain Feeding Western Sheep At Fort William, Ontario



Courtesy, Canadian National Railway.

The accompanying illustration shows a big bunch of the 7,000 Western Canadian sheep that were grain fed this winter at Fort William, Ontario, at the head of Lake Superior. Undertaken as an experiment, the plan has proven entirely successful and will probably become a permanent industry. The sheep were fed on grain screenings supplied by the only ranch companies free of cost, the only

charge being a nominal fee for transferring cars to the feed pens. The sheep gained steadily in weight from the first and were in prime condition when sold to Eastern buyers. The Fort William Board of Trade is taking an active interest in this enterprise and is doing all possible to promote it. The sheep were shipped by Mr. R. C. Harvey, a well-known rancher of Lethbridge, Alberta.

Graphic Story Of The Terrible Famine Conditions In Land Of The Soviets

Russia, a great, dark land of golden possibilities where famine conditions are so terrible as to be almost beyond description; Lenin and Trotsky deep-thinking men of vision who have been working for a mistaken ideal and not the blood-thirsty tyrants that they have been made out to be; the Red Army, a well-disciplined and honorable military organization that would do credit to Canada or the United States. These are a few of the things that Col. H. J. Mackie, of Ottawa, late member of Parliament for North Renfrew, and president of the Canadian Branch of "The Save the Russian Children Fund," talked about in an address he gave recently. He had just visited that much-misunderstood country, and has been right in the heart of the famine areas along the Volga River and speaks from observation, not from hearsay. What Col. Mackie has to tell is not pleasant to hear. It is horrifying. In his six days' inspection of those famine areas, under special escort of two Soviet Government, he saw the dead piled in great masses, so numerous that those in charge of the burial work could not attend to their duties. He saw little children dropping over as they walked and parents frantically preparing to die in order that their offspring might live. And he also saw evidence of cannibalism, desecration of the dead.

"I am not a speaker," he said. "I do not possess the power of eloquence to describe these scenes, but even if I did I could not describe them. They are beyond description, beyond comparison. There is nothing in the past history of the world with which to compare them. All I say is this: Thank God they have tried out this new doctrine of Communism in Russia instead of in Canada or the United States or England. We owe them a debt of gratitude for that alone, if for nothing else."

The Soviet Government at Moscow is not to blame for the famine conditions along the Volga, Col. Mackie declared. On the other hand, the political administration is doing all in its power to assist in alleviating the suffering and is joining in the appeal to the outside nations.

Canadian must discount many of the stories that are circulated about the Soviet Government, he insisted. The idea that the trains carrying food to the famine districts are pillaged long before they reach the needy is erroneous and should be dispelled. He could testify from actual experience. He had ridden on one of those trains across Russia, through the districts where the Red Army holds sway and not one pound of food was stolen, not one car tampered with. The train was escorted its entire journey by Red guards and a more honorable lot of men, so far as the protection of food was concerned, he could not have found. He saw guards remain without food for more than 36 hours and never trouble the cars, until permission was given their commander to take a small amount and distribute it among the men. This wonderful discipline may be caused by fear but Col. Mackie believed, he was something greater and better, the love of the little children and of Russia.

So anxious is the Soviet Government that the foodstuffs reach the suffering that it has made itself responsible for the loss of every pound of flour or grain and carefully reimburses the famine workers for everything.

The real causes of the famine conditions in the Volga basin are the failure of the crop last year and the raids waged over that district by Generals Wrangel, Denikin and Kolchak. The Volga district was the centre of the fighting between the Red Army and the counter-revolutionists, and the poor peasants in between suffered. Their granaries were pillaged and their farm animals requisitioned. The first rain did not fall until late in August last year and in consequence not a grain of wheat sprouted; for every ten bushels of rye sown, two were harvested; the potatoes gathered were the size of marbles and olives. The entire harvest in many farm-yards could be loaded on a Canadian farm wagon, the harvest of 75 or 100 acres.

Speaking of the Canadian committee of "The Save the Russian Children Fund" of which he is the chairman, Colonel Mackie said that in the ten days since organization the committee had been able to forward to Russia 150,000 tons of foodstuffs, valued at between \$18,000 and \$20,000, and all collected at an expense of not more than \$50, as outside of funds raised by the committee for the work in connection with the fund is being done gratuitously. Branches have been organized as far west as

Edmonton, and it is hoped to secure the assistance of clubs, churches and societies everywhere. As the food supplied consisted principally of bread, rice, milk and lard, it was possible to furnish meals at the cost of three cents each. This meant that \$1 a month would feed a child, or \$5 till the next harvest. To equip a kitchen which would feed 100 children till harvest time costs \$500, and it was his hope that organizations such as the Kiwanis Club, and similar bodies, would undertake to look after the funds for maintaining one of these.

Planning Flight Across Pacific

Former Air Force Member Hopes to Make the Trip

That a Trans-Pacific aerial service in the near future is a possibility, is the opinion of J. Roach, formerly of the Royal Air Force. His record overseas was an enviable one, and more than one enemy plane has been placed in his credit. It is his intention to qualify for commercial flying in Canada, and as soon as his course is completed, he will secure from the Maurice-Farman Aeroplane Ltd., Rouen, France, a type of machine suitable for the purpose.

The Trans-Pacific route would probably be north along the B.C. coast to a point in Alaska. From there to the Aleutian Islands, across the Behring Sea to the Kamohabla Peninsula and south along the Asiatic coast-line to Japanese and Chinese points. Fuel stations would be arranged for at distances of from 500 to 1,000 miles, supplies of all kinds being obtainable at these points. An effort will be made to secure the cooperation of those countries immediately affected by this service.

Mr. Roach is confident that the initial steps of this great movement will be taken within a year. He says the speed at which the world of aeronautics is moving calls for a drastic change in the immediate future in the system of world-wide transportation and hopes that this development, emanating on Canadian soil and backed by Canadian finance will be realized, placing the Dominion once again in the foreground of modern progress.

Relief for Starving Armenians

Saskatchewan Has Made Very Substantial Contribution to Fund

Saskatchewan has already made a very substantial contribution to the Armenian Relief Fund, and apparently there is more to follow. The total contribution recorded up to the middle of February amounted to the sum of \$12,438.88, divided almost equally between cash and grain contributions, the separate amounts being cash \$6,515.59 and grain \$5,923.29, with probably 500 or 600 bushels of grain still unutilized for. In addition to this, North Battleford, Humboldt, Aberdeen, Lloydminster and Rosetown are each endeavoring to raise a car of wheat for the fund.

When it is remembered that conditions have for some months past not been anything greater and better, the appeal one cannot but feel a considerable amount of gratification that the response has been so great. It has not yet been possible to check up the amounts contributed with the amounts pledged on the pledge cards, and for this reason it is impossible at present to make any estimate as to the ultimate contribution of the province.

Insect Crop Pests

Alberta Planning to Fight Hoppers During Coming Season

Attempts to regulate the grasshopper and other insect crop pests so far as possible in affected portions of Alberta, will be made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture this year, by means of legislation proposed at this session of the House. Mr. George Howland, minister of agriculture, states that the proposed act will make compulsory the taking of certain precautions on the part of landowners to meet the grasshopper pest.

The compulsion will be brought about through the municipal organizations and through the department in unorganized districts. The spreading of poison at the proper time of the year will be required in all places where the hoppers are known to exist in menacing numbers. By this means it is planned to overcome the difficulty of certain farmers in a district neglecting to take the proper steps to cope with the pests at the proper time of the season.

Peking's streets, unlike those of most of Chinese cities, are wide and straight.

Tanlac Soon Ended His Stomach Trouble Declares M. Poniaud

"If I ever felt any better in my life than I do now I don't know when it was and it is all due to Tanlac," said M. Poniaud, 381 King St., Winnipeg, Man.

"By taking Tanlac I got rid of a case of stomach trouble and disordered kidneys that bothered me for three years and a half and I am feeling just like a new man now."

"It used to be that I actually dreaded to eat on account of the distress that I knew would certainly follow. Nobody knows how I suffered during these years. Everything is changed now, however, and I am able to eat, sleep and work better than in years."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Minister of Defence has announced that Canada's armed forces are to be reduced.

Shipment from the United States of arms and ammunition of war to China was prohibited by President Harding in an official proclamation.

A devil fish with tentacles eight feet long was landed at English Bay with a crab pot for bait, says a report from Vancouver.

M. Merkuloff has resigned as president of the anti-Bolshevik Government in Vladivostok, giving ill-health as a reason. Mayor Eremieff has been designated as acting president.

Three well-known Chinese, who are partners in a \$50,000 ranch at Vernon, were successful in securing a judgment in their favor in the British Columbia Court of Appeal where they are given judgment and title to the property.

A despatch to the London Times from Cairo, Egypt, says the title of Sultan of Egypt is expected to be changed to King of Egypt when the British Parliament ratifies the removal of a protectorate and recognizes Egypt's independence.

A largely signed petition from the grain producers of Manitoba will be presented to Premier King during the coming season, asking for a lowering of the freight rates in Western Canada to the basis of 1917. It is announced by President Colin H. Durnell, of the United Farmers of Manitoba.

Trade reciprocity between the Dominion and the United States has favored by the Manitoba Legislature a resolution proposed by George Palmer, labor member for Dauphin, urging the Canadian Government to enter into negotiations for a reciprocity pact, was carried unanimously.

Eleven girls were killed and thirty severely injured in an explosion of powder which they were removing from cartridges at Tipton, a short distance northwest of Birmingham, Eng. The faces of the injured girls were blackened beyond recognition. The disaster occurred at Knowles factory which recently purchased 160,000 tons of cartridges from the Government.

Major Sidney Cotton has made the pioneer air flight to the Labrador coast. A few days ago he took a mail north from Bedford as far as St. Anthony in the northern peninsula of Newfoundland. Instead of coming right back south, as per schedule, he carried on across the Straits of Belle Isle, reaching Battle Harbor, Labrador, in a blizzard.

SPARKLING EYES

Follow Good Health

London, Ont.—"I have taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it has proved a beneficial tonic. After having typhoid fever I was in a very weak condition, could not regain my strength, so I decided to take the 'Prescription' and by the time I had taken one bottle I was completely restored to health and strength. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can be relied upon as a builder and strengthening tonic."—Mrs. John Shuler, 235 Clarence St.

IF YOU'RE A YOUNG WOMAN OR EVEN IN MIDDLE LIFE, Here is Some Good Advice for You—From a Prominent Woman

London, Ont.—"When I reached middle age I was in very poor health, was run-down, nervous, would have fainting spells and heat flashes. I was a physical wreck. I tried many different medicines but the only medicine that gave me any relief was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Before I had taken one bottle I was feeling like a different person—the more I took the stronger I got. What I want to say is that it did for me I am sure it will do for other women at this critical period of life if they will give it a trial."—Mrs. M. M. Taylor, 669 Hill St.

Better go now to your neighborhood drug store and obtain Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in tablets or liquid. Write Dr. J. C. Fernald, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet and send for trial pack of tablets to Dr. Pierce's Laboratory in Bridgeburg, Ont.

Murdock's Straight Reply

Tells Laborites He Favors Government Reduction of C. N. R. James Murdock, federal minister of labor, has replied to charges made against him in the trades and labor council, says A Hamilton dispatch. Mr. Murdock asks the council not to place much reliance on the reports of a Toronto paper concerning him and announces that he is in favor of the public ownership and operation of Canada's 22,000 miles of nationally-owned railways, and believes that they will pay under public ownership. As to his reported opposition to unemployment insurance, he says he favors doing everything possible to furnish employment rather than insurance against unemployment.

Internally and Externally it is Good.—The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pains in the chest, colds and many kindred ailments it has qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

When Art Becomes Too Artistic A declaration by Lady Astor that domestic service is a skilled job confers a general impression of long standing. An honorable and necessary calling is entitled to all respect and consideration. Embarrassment, however, must arise for all concerned when accomplishments pertaining to household administration become so highly refined that their possessors permit themselves the eccentricities of the artistic temperament.—From the Washington Star.

A Power of its Own.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has a subtle power of its own. All who have used it know its value and keep it by them as the most valuable liniment available. Its uses are innumerable and for many years it has been praised as the leading liniment for man and beast.

Manitoba Dairy Production

Value of all Dairy Products for the Year 1921 is Announced.—The value of dairy production in Manitoba during 1921 was \$12,539,431. Production of creamery butter amounted to \$5,560,105; dairy butter, 9,585,103; cheese, 269,524. During the year 108 carloads of creamery butter was shipped out of the province. This represents 2,315,372 pounds, valued at \$556,020. The bulk of this butter was shipped to Montreal, Toronto and the British markets, a few cars going to New York and Chicago.

Mother! Move Child's Bowels With California Fig Syrup

Hurry mother! Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of California Fig Syrup and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow. If constipated, bilious, feverish, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good cleansing of the little bowels is often all that is necessary. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

The Polynesians and Malays always sit down when talking to a superior.

Minard's Liniment prevents Spanish Flu

In 1864 the population of Ireland was more than double what it is at present.

NOW DO MY WORK WITH EASE

Because Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored My Health

Hornell, N. Y.—"I was in bad health but there didn't seem to be any one thing I could do to get better. I was tired out all over and it was an effort for me to move. I was irritable and could not sleep nights and had trouble with my bowels and at my periods. It seemed that nearly everyone around me knew of your medicine and wanted me to try it. So at last I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound improved every part of my own work now except the washing and do it with ease. I can accomplish as much in a day now as I could have taken me a week to do last winter and I try to get every one I know to take your medicine to build them up. You are welcome to use this letter as a testimonial if you like."—Mrs. CHAS. BAKER, 21 Spencer Ave., Hornell, N. Y.

In almost every neighborhood there are women who know of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. They know because they have taken it and have been helped. Why don't you give it a trial?

USE SLOAN'S TO WARD OFF PAIN

LITTLE aches grow into big pains unless warded off by an application of Sloan's. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, lame back won't fight long against Sloan's Liniment. For more than forty years Sloan's Liniment has helped thousands of the world over. You won't be an exception. It certainly does produce results. It penetrates without rubbing. Keep this old family friend always handy for instant use. Ask your neighbor. At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

Highway Fatalities During the eighteen months that United States troops were engaged in the war overseas, 48,000 soldiers lost their lives on the battlefield. In exactly the same period, according to the New York Herald, 91,000 persons, of whom 35,000 were children, were killed by automobiles on United States highways.

Dye Old Wrap, Skirt, Sweater, Curtains In Diamond Dyes

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions to dye any woman can dye or the big old worn faded things new. Even if she has never dyed before she can put a rich, fadeless color into shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, stockings, coverings, aprons, hangings, everything. They dye anything that is made of wool, silk, or cotton. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade, or run.

Monastery for Sale The Grey Friars' monastery, said to be the first stronghold of the Franciscan order in England, is up for sale by a realty firm. The monastery was built in the thirteenth century.

Catarhal Conditions

Catarh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and thrown into the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the system. It cures CATARRH MEDICINE gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists Nature in doing its work. All druggists and oculists carry it. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Farmers to Gain \$20,000,000

Advance in Price of Wheat Has Good Effect on Business.

Western Canadian farmers, on the basis of recent advances in wheat prices, stand to realize about \$20,000,000 more out of the 1921 crop than appeared possible at the time the slump in prices had reached the lowest level in December. Wheat prices now are approximately 35 cents a bushel higher than the low level figure of the closing month of 1921. There are about 70,000,000 bushels of wheat still in the hands of farmers to be sold. It is estimated. The advance in price, which is world-wide, will benefit farmers who have not disposed of their crops. The additional wealth available, if the price is maintained or if it advances still more, will have a splendid effect on conditions throughout Western Canada.

Asthma Victims. The man or woman subject to asthma is indeed a victim. What can be more terrifying than to suddenly be seized with paroxysms of choking which seem to close the throat, and suffocate the life itself. From such a condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought many to completely restored health and happiness. It is known and prized in every section of this broad land.

Ready to Aid Russia

Britain, France and Germany Have Already Made Proposals Carl Radek and Leonid Krassin, representatives of the Russian Soviet, have gone to Moscow with proposals from France, Great Britain and Germany, looking toward Russian economic reconstruction.

Germany, on account of her lack of gold, is unable to make Russia's favorable offers as Britain and France, but M. Radek and his associates are inclined to believe that the German offers are better calculated to reconstruct Russia, which especially needs German locomotives and other German manufactures.

When a mother detects from the writhings and fretting of a child that worms are troubling it, she can procure a reliable remedy in Miller's Worm Powders which will expel all worms from the system. It can cause vomiting, but this need cause no anxiety, because it is but a manifestation of their thorough work. No worms can long exist where these Powders are used.

It is said that every man and woman in Iceland is able to read and write. The only pure white monkey known to exist was recently brought to London.

Use Minard's Liniment for the Flu

Summer Pyjamas Of Pink Pongette



By Marie Belmont

Very convenient for summer wear are these pyjamas, developed in pink pongette bonded in white batiste. The coat is slipped on over the head and tied below the waistline with the self material pink, finished in regular four-hand fashion.

The pyjamas are easily made and easily laundered, and can be made more practical still by developing them in some material which eliminates the necessity of laundering.

For those who prefer nightgowns, the same scallop treatment may be carried out at V-neck, sleeves and around the bottom.

FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES

Hard and Red, Festered and Itched Badly, Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble began with a roughening of the skin and itching eczema. Later hard, red pimples broke out on my face and completely covered it. Some of the pimples festered and itched badly at times. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after a few days my face felt better. I continued using them and in three weeks was completely healed, after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Leslie Gray, 10 Chestnut St., Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 28, 1921.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume.

Get the best by using Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum. Cuticura Soap shaves without using.

Earth's Littlest Monarch

The tiniest ruler in the world is probably Datu Pagima Diki Diki, aged 37, weighing 23 pounds, standing 32 inches high, who is the absolute chief of the island of Ubian, in the Southern Philippines.

Liver and Bowels Right—Always Feel Fine

There's one right way to speedily tone up the liver and keep the bowels regular.

Carter's Little Liver Pills never fail. Millions will testify that there is nothing so good for biliousness, indigestion, headache or slow, pimply skin. Purely vegetable. Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price.

THE MANITOBA BRIDGE AND IRON WORKS, Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN. Western Sales Office 903 Lancaster Bldg., Calgary

Jobbing Repairs - Castings - Plate and Tank Work

CASCARETS 10¢

For Constipated Bowels—Bilious Liver

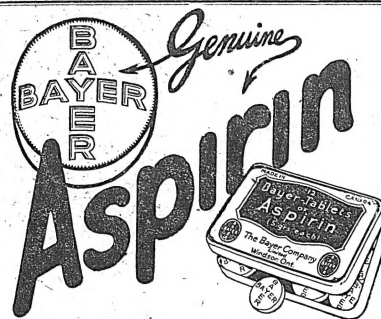
The nicest cathartic-laxative to physically bowels when you have Headache, Biliousness, Colds, Indigestion, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, is candy-like Cascarets. One or two tonight will empty your bowels completely by morning and you will feel splendid. "They work while you sleep." Cascarets never stir up or gripe like Salts, Pils, Calomel, or Oil, and they cost only ten cents a box. Children love Cascarets too.

DIRECT FROM TRAPPER TO MANUFACTURER

J. SCHWARTZ & CO. MANUFACTURING FURRIERS Toronto, Ont.

266-268 King St. West	MUSKRATS	Small	Kits Damaged and Shot
Extra Large	Large	Med.	25¢-1.00
\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.25	\$1.00
	EX. LARGE	BEAVERS	Good-Unprime
Dark	\$40.00	Large	\$20.00
Ordinary	\$30.00	Small	\$15.00-\$10.00
			\$8.00

We will hold Shippers' Purses the necessary time for them to return merchandise if not satisfied with our grading. Ship by Express or Parcel Post. Quick Returns Guaranteed. Bank References—Dominion Bank, Toronto.



WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin.

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and does worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Earache, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Pain, Pain.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark registered in Canada of Bayer Manufacturing of Monoaceticester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin is a Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Chinook Advance

Published at Chinook, Alberta
every Thursday

THURSDAY, MAR. 16, 1922

We submit herewith financial statement of the skating rink for the season 1921-2 which shows that we are able to close the season with a clear sheet. This we consider very gratifying considering the heavy expense of building the fence this year.

We wish at this time on behalf of the general public to thank all those who so kindly donated money, time and to the owners of the lots for the use of the ground. For without any of these it would have been impossible for us to have had a rink and we think that everyone will agree that same was needed and has proved a success. Let us all pull together this fall and have a bigger and better one.

Rink Committee.

The following is the receipts and expenditures:

Receipts

Donations from business men in town \$94; donations from Town Council \$50; season tickets sold by T. H. Bradford \$56; C. Wylie \$4.00, C. W. Rideout \$5.00, R. Hamon \$10.00, M. E. Bird \$28.50, A. H. Clippsham \$14.00, Miss Roberts \$6.50, R. R. Dunn \$20, general admission \$2.10, hockey \$5.00, carnival \$19.10. Total, \$372.70.

Expenditures

Wages caretaker \$160.10, Imperial Lumber Co. \$1.25, Empire Lumber Co. \$6.45, R. D. Vanhook \$40.25, Chinook Advance tickets \$4, Banner Hardware coal etc. \$28, M. E. Bird \$6.05, lights for carnival \$3, prizes for carnival \$21, repairing windows \$2. Total \$372.70.

Special Notice

To Farmers

Following the plans success fully adopted during the past four years, under arrangements made between the Dominion and Provincial governments, returns are annually collected throughout Canada of the areas sown to the principal field crops and of the numbers of livestock by means of cardboard schedules filled up by individual farmers. The returns thus collected form the basis of the Annual Agricultural Statistics of the Dominion. To obtain statistics that are accurate and trustworthy, the co-operation is necessary of every farmer and stock owner in the Dominion.

Individual returns are not divulged, and the returns are not used for purposes of taxation.

For 1922, copies of the cardboard schedule, to be filled up by every farmer who receives it, will be distributed and collected during June next through the agency of rural school teachers and children, except in British Columbia where the cards will be mailed to farmers direct. Any farmer who does not receive a blank schedule by the middle of June is requested to apply for same to the teacher of the school section in which he resides, or if in British Columbia, to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, and to complete and return it in accordance with the directions printed thereon.

M. L. CHAPMAN

Chinook, Alta.

GENERAL DRAYING

All orders promptly attended to

J. M. DAVIS

The People's Auctioneer

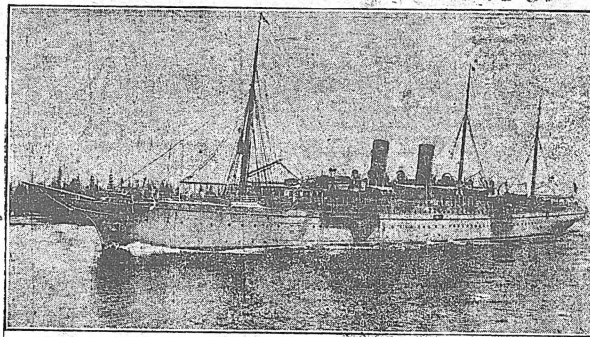
Sales cried anywhere in Alberta
Write for terms direct to me at
Collingwood P.O., or to my clerk,
L. S. DAWSON, Chinook.
Dates may be made at this office.

District Salesman Required

with car. Good contract to live man.
Write

G. Baldwin, Kindersley Hotel, Kindersley

A Grand Old Sea Empress



When the Empress of Japan sailed from Vancouver for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong a short time ago, she started on her one-hundred and fifty-fifth voyage. A voyage in steamship parlance is a round trip, or in other words, until the ship returns to her home port again. The distance from Vancouver to Hong Kong is 7,291 miles, or a total of 14,582 miles to be covered on each voyage. When the Empress of Japan arrived at the port of Vancouver, she established a record for Trans-Pacific voyages. With the completion of her one hundred and fifty-fourth voyage, the Empress of Japan had covered 2,500,000 miles in the Canadian Pacific service, or equal to nearly one hundred times around the globe. In computing this record, there is not taken into her account her four years' war service.

The Empress of Japan was built at the yards of the Naval Construction and Armaments Company at Barrow-on-Furness, and arrived at Vancouver in 1921. She is a steel twin-screw steamship, three masts, two funnels, of 6,000 tons, is 455.6 ft. in length, 51.3 ft. in breadth, and 38.1 ft. in depth, 100 A-1 according to Lloyd's Register, and is noted for her trim yacht-like appearance. She has enjoyed greater popularity during her entire career than almost any of the smaller class of steamships on either the Atlantic or Pacific.

For thirty years the Empress of Japan has been in constant service without a single mishap to mar her record. Although in her day she was considered the finest of her type afloat, and for two decades was "Queen of the Pacific," she has not faded that honor only when the Empress and larger Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia were added to the Canadian Pacific fleet between Vancouver and the Orient. It is a tribute to the builders of the early days when it is known that the ship's original boilers are still in her hull and doing good service. In fact, the Empress of Japan still maintains a speed of 16 1/2 knots an hour, and on October 8 she made 387 miles in the twenty-four hour record. The Empress of Japan completed the last trip from Yokohama to Vancouver in a little less than 12 days, allowing for the meridian day. Some of the great American liners which have recently entered the Pacific service are considered to have excelled themselves when they cover the distance in from 14 to 15 days.

To Save the Children



A group of Russia's starving children such as are being saved from death by Canadian contributions.

Russia's government may have failed, but her little children have not. Russia's people, a vast horde, but dimly conscious, if at all, of social responsibility other than that which each man felt for his own immediate family, may have brought added trouble and disorganization to a war-shattered world. Her little children had nothing to do with it, and yet it is the little children of Russia that are faced with the hideous, over-powering horror of their short lives of unrelieved horror in one last agonized spasm. In the famine-stricken provinces of Russia there are, it is estimated, 35,000,000 people. Millions already have died of starvation; millions more must die. That includes men and women, patient, humble peasants who have had no hand, no thought, in the making of the unspeakable conditions that have swept over their once happy land. These know they must die, are almost content to die, finding in death the end of suffering and the cessation of horror. But their children—the parent animals the long protracted death agonies of their little ones would there come no help. The task of feeding their children first and then themselves is too great; they die and



This little chap, left alone in the world, crawled into a deserted cottage to die. Their children are alone to wander about the country in quest of something, anything to devour. Little claws that should be the pretty hands of children dig in the ground for roots, except when the ground is frozen, and misshapen little feet crawl from refuse heap to refuse cottage to see if one small, eatable fragment may not be over-

looked. Again, if they were animals it would be different, and easier. Instinctively they would know how to wrest a living from Mother Nature. But little children must be fed. They must have food found for them, and in Russia there is none, so they must die. Death is not the worst of it. If a peaceful death were all they suffered, it would not be so bad. It is the hideous horror of the drawn-out struggle, and it is helpless little children that are suffering. They are subjected to-day and must continue to suffer to death, unless—Unless the civilized well-fed people of the world hear their awful cry for help, and give that help quickly, it will be too late for countless thousands of children. The call has come to Canada with evidence far too horrible to print. The photographs reproduced herewith merely suggest others, more dreadful, that cannot be published. Will Canada, land of happy, healthy children, heed the call? The appeal is being made in the belief that she will. The "Save the Children Fund" has opened an office in the Elgin Building, Ottawa, and the Canadian people are urged to send their subscriptions now to Sir George Birn, treasurer of the fund at that address. One dollar will feed a child for one month; \$500 will feed one hundred children until next harvest. He gives twice who gives quickly.



Saved from death by the humanity of those who have already contributed to this fund.

News in Brief Form

Local Items and Happenings of General Interest

—Mostly Personal

Ed. Russell returned on Wednesday from Vancouver.

Miss Lillian Wilson, of the Pierson school, is undergoing medical treatment at Calgary.

A. Wilson is at present erecting a new barn for L. Setters, which when completed will be one of the best barns in the district.

A grand Scottish concert will be held in the Lanfane hall on Friday, March 24, commencing at 7:45 sharp.

A change has been made in the personnel of the night staff at the station, Mr. Jordan returning here and Mr. Pollock going to Hanna.

Mr. Jones, of the Union Bank staff has been transferred to the bank at Hanna.

L. S. Dawson and wife are spending a few days in Calgary.

Franc Youngren, of the Kinquady district, arrived from Calgary on Wednesday.

An official inspection of the local bank was made last week.

Mrs. J. C. Hess and daughter, accompanied by Elmer Ewing, returned from the States on Friday last.

The Ladies Aid have postponed their concert and intend holding a flower sale and tea the Saturday before Easter. Any one wishing to order flowers see Mrs. Black, Mrs. Rideout or Mrs. Wylie.

The importance of solving the problem of keeping the rural schools of the province open the year round, and the need of filling the demand for capable teachers, are two problems emphasized in the report of the Department of Education for 1921, submitted to the legislature last week.

The bills respecting supply of seed and relief to the farmers were passed during the week. Amendments were made in committee providing that the maximum amount of seed grain for any one quarter-section shall be \$130, and not over \$260 to any one person in one year, and that the maximum of all loans made to any farmer shall not exceed \$1030.

One of the best concerts ever held in Chinook was put on by the Kin-Lar trio on Saturday evening. Too much praise cannot be given the principals for the clean, refined entertainment provided. Miss Largher, who handled the drums and a number of other instruments proved herself a star of the first magnitude and also brought down the house with her splendid elocutionist ability, especially in her rendering of "In Grandma's Days" a reading that took many of the audience back to the good old days when there was less snobbishness and clickishness than in the case in the present age. Miss Kinney, the violinist of the evening lived up to her good reputation and in her several renditions proved a whole program in herself. Miss Smith, as accompanist, filled her duties as only one of her ability can. We hope that this will not be the last appearance of these three estimable young ladies.

FOR EXCHANGE

FOR EXCHANGE—Ford car in good condition to exchange for cattle. Somers Bros., Chinook.

Auction Sale

Horses, Farm Stock and Implements
Having received instructions from the undersigned, I will sell by public auction at

NW Qr. 21-29-8 W4
Three quarters mile east of Dobson, on

Thursday, Mar. 23
the following valuable property

13 Head of Horses
24 Head of Cattle
Implements, Ford Car, 70 Chickens
Sale at 12 o'clock Free lunch
TERMS—Cash and all articles of \$20 and under, cash; over that amount credit until November 1, interest 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. discount for cash on credit sums.

H. T. Dobson S. W. Jackson
Owner Auctioneer

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A number of white Wyandotte chickens, A. Spragman, Collingwood P.O.

FOR SALE—Pure Red Bobs seed wheat at \$1.50 and Western rye grass seed at 10¢ lb. delivered in Chinook. Will trade some rye grass seed for brown grass seed. L. A. Turcotte, Henshale.

Acadia Hotel

The Best Hotel on the
Goose Lake Line

J. L. CARTER, Prop.

L. E. Ormond, B.A., LL.B.
Graduate of University of St. Francis Xavier's College and Dalhousie Law School.

Barrister - Solicitor -
Notary Public
HANNA AND CHINOOK
Chinook Office in charge of
D. Bell, B.A.

Walter M. Crockett
LL.B.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary

MONEY TO LOAN.

Special attention given to collections
Chinook, Alta.

L. P. Leavitt, D.C.

Chiropractic Adjustments will
release cause of disease

Phone 21 Examinations Free

Dr. HOLT

Dentist

Dr. Oyen, will be in Chinook every Thursday at the Acadia Hotel.

Government of Province of Alberta

NOTICE TO STEAM ENGINEERS

NOTICE is hereby given that examinations will be held at the undermentioned places by Mr. A. Bradshaw, duly appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers for the Province of Alberta:—
Youngstown, April 11th, Empire Hotel.
Drumheller, April 14th and 15th, Central Hotel.
Hanna, April 14th and 15th, Saturday of each month at 9 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of giving Engineers and Apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for certificates under the provisions of "The Boiler Act", 1918.

Persons not already registered in the Province who may desire application forms, can obtain same by applying to the Department, or to the above named Inspector, and such application form must be properly filled out, witnessed and declared to be a Commissioner or Justice of the Peace before an examination can be granted.
J. D. ROBERTSON,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Works,
Edmonton, Alta.